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the world's religions and particularly with the one they are going to supplant. They will probably find that elimination of some savagery is all that is required, leaving enough good to form a workable religion that will be understood by their barbarous pupils:

If the missionary ignores their faith, thrusting his own, with its mysteries which puzzle even theologians, upon them, they will be but as whited sepulchres or, at best, parrots.

**Old Maps and Map Makers of Scotland.** By **John E. Shearer.** viii and 86 pp., Illustrations, Maps and Index. R. S. Shearer & Son, Stirling, 1905. (Price, 10s.)

This handsome volume describes a large number of maps of Scotland from the time of Strabo, about 20 B.C. to 1832. Strabo was the first to map that region; but he showed it as an island—a mistake that was committed by many later map-makers. Ptolemy's map of 150 A.D. did not show Scotland as a separate island, but this mistake was very common on maps of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The author produces, chiefly on a small scale, twelve of the early maps, the most important of which are those of Ortelius in 1570 and Robert Gordon in 1653. The map published by Ortelius was the first printed map of Scotland.

**Chronicles of London. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Charles L. Kingsford.** xlviii and 368 pp., Appendix and Index. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1905. (Price, 10s. 6d.)

The introduction contains an account of the various Chronicles of London which were compiled by aldermen or other citizens from about the twelfth century and gradually lengthened and became more important in the following centuries. Together they cover a period of 320 years—from 1189 to 1509. This book contains the most detailed account of the Chronicles yet printed and the text of three of them. The critical and explanatory text is very full, and the Chronicles are now presented to historical students in convenient and edifying form. The Notes deal chiefly with matters illustrating the history of London or the text of the Chronicles, and the Glossary explains archaic or obsolete words and those that are used in an uncommon way. These three Chronicles are typical specimens of the English language in a transition state, and illustrate its progressive development from archaic passages in the Cleopatra Chronicle to the most modern part of Vitellius, written in the opening years of the sixteenth century. A photographic reproduction of Ryther's map of 1604, one of the oldest plans of the city, forms the frontispiece.

**La France. Par P. Vidal de la Blache et P. Camena d'Almeida.** (Eighth Edition.) xxx and 543 pp., 23 Maps and Index. Armand Colin, Paris, 1905. (Price, 3.25 fr.)

A school book that was in its sixth edition in 1904 and reached its eighth in the following year evidently fills a need. The book differs much from our geographical text-books, and is more like our geographical readers, excepting that there is no special effort to "write down" to the level of the grammar grades. The forms of the land, hydrography, climate, industries, settlements, etc., in each geographical division are fused, as it were, into a well-compacted narrative with a kind of rounding off of the abrupt transitions which make so many text books very dull. At the end of each chapter is a "revision" or summary of its